

University of Texas and a doctorate in physics from the University of Paris.

He briefly worked for the Belgian Government in nuclear safety in the 1970's. He has headed Iran's nuclear program for 15 years, and spoke with precision when discussing Iran's official nuclear reactor and research sites in Iran. But the United States and Germany have amassed substantial evidence that Iran is secretly buying components and technology from abroad that they claim are not necessary for nuclear energy development or research and can only be useful in a determined weapons program.

American and German intelligence officials believe that Mr. Amrollahi controls only part of Iran's nuclear program and that Iran has created a parallel program through the military that is largely responsible for purchases of nuclear related items. According to this view, the Defense Ministry Organization inside the Defense Ministry uses front organizations like the Sharif University of Technology in Teheran to help buy nuclear-related equipment.

On the basis of reports by Germany's foreign intelligence agency in 1992 and 1993 that Sharif was involved in secret nuclear activities, Germany began to reject all requests for equipment by the university. Early last year, the German agency said that the university's physics research center was involved in buying technology that could be used in making weapons, including nuclear-related materials.

Mr. Amrollahi strongly denied the claim that he was not fully in charge. "I am responsible for the atomic energy of Iran," he said, "Believe it, we don't have any other institutions or departments that pay attention to nuclear issues."

Mr. Amrollahi also denied reports that Iran secretly has been buying nuclear technology and equipment from abroad, noting that the International Atomic Energy Agency, which is responsible for monitoring nuclear programs around the world, turned up nothing suspicious during a visit to Sharif University.

But the nuclear chief was unfamiliar with intelligence reports about Iran's nuclear-related overtures abroad and asked for copies of news clippings describing the details.

Asked, for example, about a report that Iran tried unsuccessfully to buy cylinders of fluorine for Sharif University in 1991, Mr. Amrollahi said, "Wrong. I deny it totally." Asked about a report that Sharif University approached the German firm Thyssen in 1991 for specialized magnets he replied, "No, we never did."

Asked whether Sharif University tried to buy balancing machines from another German firm in 1991, he replied, "You can go and ask Sharif University."

Asked about a seizure by Italian authorities of high technology ultrasonic equipment that could be used in nuclear reactor testing in the Italian port of Bari last January, he replied, "Believe it, that's wrong, totally."

Asked about an earlier seizure by Italian customs of eight steam condensers destined for Iran in 1993, he said, "I don't know really. I don't know. It's totally wrong."

Mr. Amrollahi also denied a recent charge by Mr. Christopher, based on American intelligence reports, that Iran tried to buy enriched uranium from Kazakhstan in 1992. Other senior American officials in Washington said that Iran sent a purchasing team to Kazakhstan three years ago, but that it came home empty-handed.

The visit contributed to a decision by the Pentagon last year to secretly airlift 500 kilograms of bomb-grade uranium from Kazakhstan's nuclear fabrication plant for safe storage in the United States.

"We didn't send any team," Mr. Amrollahi said. "Definitely not. What is the use of en-

riched uranium for? The Russians do have many, many nuclear weapons but they couldn't use them. I think the bomb age is over. We don't think we need a nuclear weapon."●

TRIBUTE TO DON COLLINS

● Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, it is with great sadness that I note the death of Donald L. Collins after a brief but fierce battle with cancer. At the time of his death last February, Mr. Collins was Deputy Federal Insurance Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] in Washington, DC. That position of leadership capped a remarkable career in Federal service of more than 20 years. It is a genuine honor to commend to my colleagues in the Senate the life and service of Don Collins.

Don had many remarkable achievements in his Federal career that I would like to touch on briefly. But perhaps, for anyone who ever met him, Don Collins' most memorable qualities were his deep, unabashed love for his Catholic faith, his genuine compassion for others, and his quick sense of humor that could disarm and charm any opponent. For Don, there were never any strangers, never any enemies—even after the most heated debate. He was available to everyone, at any time. While Don always assumed the lion's share of the work for every project, he still always had time for everyone on his staff. There was never a closed door to his employees at the Federal Insurance Administration [FIA] or to the public he served. His love and caring were contagious. Don had, in the words of his brother, long arms—always ready to draw people to himself, no matter how different their point of view.

Don loved and respected the law as well—which he demonstrated by always molding policy interpretations for the National Flood Insurance Program [NFIP] to comply with the intentions of Congress for that program. His regard and respect for law were developed early as he worked his way through undergraduate school at Fordham University in New York City and law school at night. He completed his juris doctor at Saint John's University, also in New York. He was admitted to practice in the following courts: the courts of the State of New York, District of Columbia Court of Appeals; U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit; U.S. District Court of the Eastern District of New York; U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York; and U.S. Court of Military Appeals (DC).

Marking another dimension of this charming, approachable, funny man were the awards he received to commemorate a textbook Federal career. In 1991, Don Collins received the Presidential Rank Award-Meritorious Executive, Senior Executive Service. That award recognized in part his lasting contributions and service to the Fed-

eral Insurance Administration, especially for his efforts to shape and implement the NFIP program. In that connection, Mr. Collins played a major role in framing the public policy debate about how to reduce the public's losses from floods, which resulted in the enactment of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973. That legislation redirected the Nation toward a more prudent course in flood loss reduction. From 1990 to 1994, he worked closely with the White House and congressional leaders to shape the NFIP Reform Act of 1994 which strengthens the NFIP and provides lenders with the tools needed to comply with legal requirements for flood insurance.

Over the years, Don Collins also helped foster a close working relationship with the insurance industry. His integrity and disarming personality were largely responsible for the good will enjoyed by the program with its industry partners. He developed and administered the entire claims and underwriting systems in support of the NFIP and developed all NFIP policy forms and the agents' manuals. Similarly, he developed all flood insurance regulations and was central to the development of all significant policies governing the NFIP.

In sum, Don Collins was a model Federal executive. More than that, Don Collins was an exemplary person. He was a man of deep faith, a loving husband and father, a person dedicated to his community, and a manager who set the standard for excellence at the Federal Insurance Administration and the National Flood Insurance Program. When my staff and I worked with Don on NFIP legislation over the course of 2 years, his knowledge, diligence, good humor, grace, and personal warmth were always present, and prevented a series of difficult negotiations from becoming unpleasant and onerous. None who worked with him will forget him. Indeed, he will be appreciated and fondly remembered by all.●

THE COLUMBIA GORGE INTERPRETIVE CENTER

● Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, it is my privilege to recognize the grand opening of the Columbia Gorge Interpretive Center in Stevenson, WA on Wednesday, May 17, 1995. The grand opening celebration will start at 10:30 a.m. with the award-winning Stevenson High School Band and choir, and conclude with Nelson Moses of the Wishram Tribe and members of his family giving a native American blessing to the project.

The Interpretive Center is dedicated to preserving the natural and cultural history of the magnificent Columbia River Gorge. Exhibits and displays will educate, entertain and inform adults and children alike. As they tour the center they will see the First Peoples and Harvesting Resources galleries and the multi-media Creation Theatre, which shows the cataclysmic events

that shaped the gorge. They will also learn about the people who built the communities of the gorge—pioneers, missionaries, riverboat captains, soldiers, dam-builders and all the rest—in all, a wonderful cast of characters.

Other exhibits feature natural resources, dams and other developments on the river. This center encourage Washingtonians to consider their role in the stewardship of the mighty Columbia River, one of our great natural wonders.●

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I am extremely concerned that in the rush to shrink the size of the Federal Government, Congress may eliminate or severely limit the services provided by many important programs. One such program, which gives low-income individuals a fighting chance, is the Legal Services Corporation [LSC]. Established by an act of Congress in 1974, the LSC provides grants to local agencies that in turn offer legal services to the poor. In its 20 plus years in existence, the LSC has provided funding for legal services to tens of thousands of low-income Americans in areas ranging from inner-cities to native American reservations.

The U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois recently issued a resolution supporting the continued funding of the LSC. This resolution is significant because it comes from those who administer justice in our courts, and who have first-hand knowledge of the benefits of legal services. The resolution asserts that the LSC is essential to providing equal opportunities for justice for all Americans.

I applaud the action taken by the justices in the Northern District of Illinois, and ask that the text of the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The resolution follows:

RESOLUTION

This court, the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, understands that there are proposals before Congress to restrict or eliminate funding for the Legal Services Corporation and to transfer to the states the responsibility for providing legal assistance to low-income persons and families. In Illinois, at least, the likelihood that such assistance would be provided by the state, given its present and prospective fiscal difficulties, is remote, and the restriction or elimination of federal funding would, in all probability, lead to a corresponding restriction or to the elimination of legal assistance. We believe such a decision would have a major adverse impact upon the administration of equal justice.

This court is aware that many low-income persons and families in Illinois have no means to obtain redress except through the five federally-supported legal services programs in this state. The Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago alone represented over 38,000 low-income persons and families in 1994, primarily by counseling or by work-

ing the matter out with other parties without resort to governmental agencies or to the courts. These matters included resolution of landlord-tenant disputes, the provision of public benefits, providing representation in marriage dissolution matters including assisting in obtaining adequate child support, obtaining orders of protection for victims of domestic violence, enforcing consumer protection laws, assisting in employment and housing discrimination matters, assisting working low-income people in obtaining unemployment insurance benefits, and assisting migrant workers, the disabled and crime victims. In many instances LAFC enlists the aid of private attorneys, who provide services at minimal compensation. Many of these matters involve enforcement of federal law, either constitutional rights or, more commonly, statutes duly enacted by Congress. Their enforcement requires adequate representation, and that representation will not be available without federally supported legal assistance.

Also of particular concern to this court is the Federal Court Prison Litigation Project, through which LAFC provides necessary training and support. Private counsel, through the district's trial bar, accept appointment as counsel in prisoner cases without expectation of compensation. Having counsel is of great benefit not only to the plaintiffs but also to the defendants and the court, as that representation is helpful in separating meritorious claims from non-meritorious claims at an earlier stage and in facilitating orderly progression of the litigation. LAFC provides training, consultation, research assistance and a data and materials bank. We believe that few private counsel would be willing to participate in that program if those services were not available.

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, That the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois supports the continuation of the federally funded legal services program as essential to the administration of equal justice.●

HONORING MORTON GOULD

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I would like to express my sincere congratulations today to a great artist and a great man, Morton Gould. Considering Mr. Gould's numerous lifetime achievements in music, he is well deserving of the high honor that has been presented to him, the 1994 Pulitzer Prize for music composition.

Born in Richmond Hill, NY, on December 10, 1913, Mr. Gould's music career began at age 6 with his first published piece, a waltz, appropriately titled "Just Six." At age 8, Mr. Gould entered the Institute of Musical Arts in New York City on scholarship and continued studying and playing music until his teens. After having to leave school for financial reasons and working for a while as a pianist for vaudeville acts, he landed a job as a pianist for the Radio City Music Hall. By the time he was 21, Mr. Gould was introducing his work through conducting and arranging a weekly series of orchestra radio programs for the Mutual Radio Network.

Mr. Gould's unique blend of music, resonating of jazz, folk, hymns, spirituals, gospel, and Latin-American, re-

flects the lyrical cross-section of America that makes his work so well loved. Some of his more popular works include: "Latin-American Symphonette"; "Spirituals for Orchestra"; "Tap Dance Concerto"; "Jekyll and Hyde Variations"; "American Salute and Derivations for Clarinet and Band" written for the late Benny Goodman. "Pavanne," from Gould's "Second Symphonette" has become one of the most widely performed instrumental standards.

During his distinguished career he has composed works for Broadway musicals, dance, ballet, film, and television. His work has been commissioned by symphony orchestras, the Library of Congress, the Chamber Music Society of Lincoln Center, the New York City Ballet, and the American Ballet Theatre. His compositions have been performed around the world by many great conductors of today as well as those of the past, including the great talents of Arturo Toscanini, Leopold Stokowski, Artur Rodzinski, Dimitri Mitropoulos, and Fritz Reiner.

While Mr. Gould's work has spanned the greater part of this century, he has always managed to remain contemporary. Beginning with LP's, his multitude of works have made their way into each new recording medium, including the new digital recording technology which he was one of the first to use as early as 1978.

As an artist himself, Mr. Gould has long fought to protect the rights of all musical creators. Since 1935, he has been a member of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, the oldest performing rights organizations in the world. He has also served on the organization's board of directors since 1959 and from 1986-94, he was its president.

His many awards include a Grammy and a number of Grammy nominations; the 1983 Gold Baton Award, presented by the American Symphony Orchestra League; the 1985 Medal of Honor for Music from the National Arts Club; 1986 election to the American Academy of Arts and Letters; and the National Music Council's Golden Eagle Award. And in December 1994, Mr. Gould was presented with a lifetime achievement award by the Kennedy Center.

Last March 10, 11, and 12, Mstislav Rostropovich conducted the National Symphony Orchestra of Washington, DC, in the world premier of Mr. Gould's "Stringmusic," for which he received the Pulitzer Prize. This extraordinary piece was commissioned by the Hechinger Foundation in honor of Mr. Rostropovich's last season as musical director of the National Symphony Orchestra and to honor Mr. Gould's 80th birthday.

As a fellow New Yorker and fellow American, I salute Mr. Gould's accomplishments and contributions through his music which have given so much to us all and forever enriched our lives.●